LEGION's

Second Memorial

To the Late

House of Commons;

ANSWER'D

Paragraph by Paragraph.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year, 1702.

Second Miscellany.

Table Talk

Hoyle of Common Sense

Paragraphs, Paragraphs.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year MDCC.

LEGION's

Second Memorial, &c.

ANSWER'D

Paragraph by Paragraph.

Gentlemen,

1. THE *greateſt Reſpect which could poſſibly have been ſhown to you by the People of* England, *had been to have let your Actions have ſunk into Forgetfulneſs, and in Kindneſs to you, have let neither you nor your Deeds have been nam'd any more in your Native Country.*

Anſ. 1. It's to be hop'd that thoſe worthy Gentlemen of the laſt Parliament, that again ſit in this, will be pleas'd to remember the firſt Legion in the Appearance of the ſecond; and ſince the Author of them is ſo ready to put the Nation in mind of ill treating their Repreſentatives, who have done all that was poſſible for their Preſervation, it is but juſt to remind 'em of the Puniſhment that is due to ſuch Inſolence as was never heard of before this and the laſt Year. To do Good, and be ſcandalouſly us'd for it, is of ſufficient Influence to make 'em repent of what they have done for us, and ſoure thoſe Tempers that have been ſweetly compos'd amidſt former Abuſes, and have not only ſav'd

us at a Time when we were in Danger, but have taken ſuch wiſe Precautions, as almoſt to prevent the very Fear of its Approaches for the future.

2. *But ſince thoſe People who (in your Houſe) were ſo reſtleſs in their Endeavours to ruin us, are not aſham'd to undertake your Defence, We are oblig'd in the juſt Vindication of our Native Right further to expoſe your Errors, than in Charity to your Memory we deſign'd.*

Anſ. 2. Since thoſe who are out of the Houſe are for preſcribing to thoſe who are in; it is but fitting they ſhould be examin'd how they come by that Authority? And given to underſtand, that whatever *Charity* they might have *deſign'd*, they have effectually taſted of the Mercies of the *Late* Houſe of Commons; though by falſly charging 'em with Errors, they don't merit the Connivance of this.

3. *We are bound to let the People know, that a late Pamphlet, Printed by your own Club, and induſtriouſly Spread over the whole Nation, Entituled,* A Defence of the laſt Parliament, *is calculated to Wheedle the People to Chuſe you again.*

Anſ. 3. I do not very well underſtand *Legion*'s Obligations, though I am well aſſur'd that it is not in his Nature to lay any upon any Party of Men whatſoever; and if *Black Liſts*, *Pouſſin* Doctors, and Monſieur *Shackoo's*; if *England*'s Jury late Try'd, and a Falſe Account of the *French* Secretary and the Three Members are iſſued out to hinder their Elections again, Mr. *Legion* certainly cannot be angry if *A ſhort Defence*, &c. comes out to ſtand by them.

4. *But we hope their Eyes will be open'd. And we wonder you can ſuggeſt that the Freeholders ſhou'd ſo contradict the Language of their Addreſſes,*

ſet, and be found ſo to Mock the King and the Nation, as to Addreſs you out of Doors, and then put you in again themſelves: If they ſhould act ſo unaccountably, Kings for the future will the better know what *Engliſh* Addreſſing ſignifies.

Anſ. 4. Time was when the Modern Whig might hope ſo, but Time is come when he ſees himſelf diſappointed. We have the ſame Speaker, almoſt the ſame Houſe of Commons, and I queſtion not but they will take Reſolutions agreeable to theirs, having already in a great meaſure approv'd of their Proceedings, and made a Vote in their Favour.

Gentlemen,

5. *The ſame Hand that preſented your Speaker with a certain* Memorial, *call'd the* Legion Paper, *written, as Mr.* Harley *very well knows, in a Hand that ſtood the Wrong Way*; that Paper *which came, as is ſaid, from Two Hundred Thouſand* Engliſhmen; that Paper *which frighted Mr.* P. *and Mr.* H----t, *and ſeveral others, into the Country*; that Paper *which Mr.* Howe *in a lamentable Tone told the Houſe, made him*, from the Senſe of his own Guilt, *afraid of his Life*; that Paper *which put you all ſo beſides your ſelves, as to make a ſenſleſs Addreſs to His Majeſty, to defend himſelf againſt His People*; *which Addreſs you were afterward aſham'd to preſent*; that Paper *which you had ſo little Wit as to read, and ſo much Modeſty, that is* Guilt, *as to bluſh at*; that Paper *which made you wiſh you had never Committed the* Kentiſh *Petitioners, and made you afraid to proſecute them*; that Paper *which made you clap up the Seſſions in ſuch haſte, as made the Lords baffle you, and all the Nation aſham'd of you*; that Paper *which made you paſs one good Vote at parting, to* Deſire the King to make Alliances, *&c. which ſome of your Members call'd a Sweetner, that you*

might

might not be afraid to go home: The ſame Hand preſents you with this Paper, as the true Senſe of the Nation concerning you.

Anſ. 5. No one living, from the Impudence it abounds with, queſtions its coming from the ſame Hand, or doubts that Mr. *Harley* will not find out a *Right Way* to detect the Author of it, though the Hand ſtood in one that was *Wrong*. I am too ſenſible of the Power of a Houſe of Commons, eſpecially in the late Houſe, where it was courageouſly aſſerted, either to think that Mr. *P*---- or Mr. *H*---*t* were frighted into the Country, or that Mr. *Howe* was *afraid of his Life* at the Sight of an Impertinent Trifling Paper. And it's a ſign our Author is not ſo conſiderable as ever to have been a Member of Parliament, from his Remarks on their Addreſs to His Majeſty, which he calls ſenſleſs, only becauſe it was not printed; if he had, he would have known that ſeveral are carried to His Majeſty by the Hands of his Privy Counſellors, which are never ſent to the Preſs. As for the Lords baffling 'em, and the Caſe of the *Kentiſh* Petitioners, the Proceedings of both in Print will confute the one, as the Juſtice which was made uſe of towards their Impriſonment will be an Argument againſt the other; and it cannot be laid to their Charge, that the Seſſion (as *Legion* terms it) was clapp'd up without the Trials of thoſe mutinous Offenders, ſince it wholly lyes in the King's Breaſt to Prorogue or Diſſolve 'em.

6. *The Author does not come* Incognito *as before, but you may ſee it at the Corner of every Street, every Bookſeller can ſell it you, every* Engliſhman *has it in his Head; and your Humble Servant, the Author, is to be ſpoken with at his Houſe as conſtantly*

ly as a Quack-Doctor, from Eight to Twelve in the Morning, and from Two till Nine at Night.

Anſ. 6. The Author is as much *Incognito* as before; his Illegitimate Off-ſpring indeed may be ſeen at moſt Bookſellers Shops; but he is ſo far from coming up to the Quack-Doctors Character, that though he invites People to his Houſe, he dare not, or cannot tell where it is; if he would or could, I am apt to believe he would have a Parliamentary Viſitation.

7. *It had been time for your Defender to have Voted the Author of* Legion *to* Tyburn, *when the Charge there given you in the Name of the People of* England *had been clear'd.*

Anſ. 7. The Momentous Buſineſs of the Nation requir'd more diſpatch, than that our Senators ſhould be diverted from it by ſuch an Intermeddle, and the Author of the *Defence*, who could not ſay *Legion* deſerv'd any thing elſe, did well, in pointing at what he deſerv'd, and directing him to the Reward of his Deſerts, the Triangle at *Tyburn.*

8. *And the Author tells you, he will be content with that Fate, when you will fairly diſprove one Article of that yet unanſwer'd Paper.*

Anſ. 8. Their Actions have ſufficiently diſprov'd the Allegations of their Accuſer; and Content or not Content, he deſerves no Benefit of his Clergy, that is a Murtherer of ſuch ſpotleſs Reputations.

9. *There you may ſee, Gentlemen, that the Nation's Exceptions at your Behaviour, are not to be reduc'd to Three Heads of your own making; the firſt of which no Body never charg'd on you, but your new Defender; but if we miſtake not, there are no leſs than Fifteen Articles of Illegal Proceedings, from*

one

the of which, you, nor all the Men Alive, cannot fairly purge you, which for your better Satisfaction are here tranſcrib'd.

Anſ. 9. The Defender's Three Heads have more Significancy in 'em, than *Legion*'s Fifteen Articles, and the Exceptions of a few People who are likely to be diſpoſſeſs'd of good Profitable Places, and hindred from ſucking the Blood of the Publick any longer, are ſo far from being General, that they are limited to Particulars.

10. 'I. *To Raiſe Funds for Money, and Declare* 'by borrowing Clauſes, *that whoſoever Advances* 'Money on thoſe Funds, *ſhall be re-imburs'd out of* 'the next Aids, *if the Funds fall ſhort; and then* 'give Subſequent Funds, *without Tranſferring the* 'Deficiency of the former, *is a horrible Cheat on* 'the Subject who lent the Money; *a Breach of Pub-* 'lick Faith, *and deſtructive to the Honour and Cre-* 'dit of Parliaments.

Anſ. 10. The *Kentiſh*-Men, who are the Darlings of this *Legion* of Publick Robbers, petition'd that the Parliaments Loyal Addreſs ſhould be turn'd into Bills of Supplies; a ſort of Arrogance that the Houſe of Commons Time out of Mind had not been entertain'd with; and if the unhappy Diviſions between the Two Houſes would not give 'em leave to enquire after ſome Miſ-managements, we are to lay it to the Charge of thoſe Managers whoſe Doors it ſhould lay at. They provided for the Common Exigencies of the King and Kingdom, and had they been permitted to have ſate longer, we ſhould ſoon have found the Debts of the Nation not ſo much occaſion'd by the Deficiency of the Funds, as of thoſe that had the Handling them.

11. 'II. *To Impriſon Men who are not your own* 'Members, *by no Proceedings but a Vote of your* 'Houſe,

'*House, and to continue them in Custody* Sine Die, '*is Illegal; a Notorious Breach of the Liberty of* 'the *People; Setting up a Dispensing Power in the* 'House *of Commons, which your Fathers never* 'pretended *to; bidding Defiance to the* Habeas 'Corpus *Act, which is the Bulwark of Personal* 'Liberty, *Destructive of the Laws, and Betraying* 'the *Trust repos'd in you.* The King at the same 'time being Obliged to ask you Leave to conti-'nue in Custody the Horrid Assassinators of His 'Person.

Ans. 11. Imprisonment of Offenders has been the common Usage of Preceeding Parliaments; and if an Affront put upon one of the most Augusst Bodies of Men in the Christian World, ought not to be pass'd over without a due Notice taken of it, and those that made our former Laws had so little Thoughts of such unparallell'd Insolence as that of the Kentish Mutineers, it was not fitting that they should encourage other disaffected People to do the like by dismissing 'em. Extraordinary Diseases must have extraordinary Remedies; and we have seen Laws made subsequent to the Fact in order to Punishment, as in the Case of Sir *John Fenwick*, whom I suppose *Legion* will not say was unlawfully executed; and should perhaps in their Case, who had their Tenements in the *Gate-house* instead of *Bethlehem*, had His Majesty been pleased to have continued 'em longer. If they have been wrongfully us'd, the Law has been open to 'em, and the Judges would have determin'd in their Favour in the Cause between the Serjeant and them, which they have not thought fit to do as yet.

12. 'III. *Committing to Custody those Gentlemen,* 'who *at the Command of the People,* (*whose Ser-*'vants *you are*) *and in a Peaceable way put you in* 'mind *of your Duty, is Illegal and Injurious; De-*

'ſtructive of the Subjects Liberty of Petitioning for 'Redreſs of Grievances, which has by all Parlia-'ments before you, been acknowledged to be their un-'doubted Right.

Anſ. 12. The Ill Succeſs which attended Three of their Elections in *Kent*, ſhews the People did not Command the Petition to be deliver'd; had they, they would have ſtood by their Preſenters; and it's notoriouſly known, that ſeveral Hands were Clandeſtinely put; and that the Perſons concern'd, made an Intereſt to go up to Town, and get themſelves impriſon'd.

13. 'IV. *Voting a Petition from the Gentlemen* 'of Kent *Inſolent, is Ridiculous and Impertinent,* 'because *the Freeholders of* England *are your Su-*'periors; *and is a Contradiction in it ſelf, and a* 'Contempt *of the* Engliſh *Freedom, and contrary* 'to *the Nature of Parliamentary Power.*

Anſ. 13. If the Freeholders of *England* (*viz.* their Electors) are their Repreſentatives Superiors; it may as well be ſaid, that the Gentlemen of the Convention that made Choice of his Preſent Majeſty, and the following Parliament that Recogniz'd the Lawfulneſs of his Title, are Superior to his Majeſty, which is Arrogant as well as Abſurd.

14. 'V. *Voting People Guilty of Bribery and Ill* 'Practices, *and Committing them as aforeſaid, with-*'out Bail, *and then upon Submiſſion and kneeling to* 'your *Houſe, diſcharging them, Exacting Exorbi-*'tant *Fees by your Officers, is Illegal, Betraying the* 'Juſtice *of the Nation, Selling the Liberty of the* 'Subject, *Encouraging the Extortion and Villany of* 'Gaolers *and Officers, and Diſcontinuing the Legal* 'Proſecutions *of Offenders, in the ordinary Courſe* 'of *Law.*

Anſ. 14.

Anſ. 14. The Juſtice of a Community of Men is not to exclude their Mercy; and the Perſons Brib'd were only diſmiſs'd; while thoſe who were the greateſt Offenders, and were a Diſgrace to Parliaments, were continued in Cuſtody. Its true, Mr. *Sh*——'s Two Sons were diſcharg'd the Houſe only; but it was out of Conſideration that the Father had the Guilt of their being Choſen on his Hands.

15. 'VI. *Proſecuting the Crime of Bribery in* 'ſome *to ſerve a Party, and then proceed no further;* 'the' *Proof lay before you, is Partial and Unjuſt;* 'and *a Scandal upon the Honour of Parliaments.*

Anſ. 15. Time would not permit a farther Proſecution, or the Bill would have been gone through; which was promoted by Sir *Edward Seymour*; who had the Thanks of the Houſe for it, and is an Honour to Parliaments.

16. 'VII. *Voting the Treaty of Partition Fatal* 'to Europe, *becauſe it gave ſo much of the* Spaniſh 'Dominions *to the* French, *and not concern your* 'ſelves *to prevent their taking Poſſeſſion of it all;* 'Deſerting *the* Dutch *when the* French *are at* 'their *Doors, till it be almoſt too late to help them;* 'is *Unjuſt to our Treaties, and Unkind to our Con-* 'federates; *Diſhonourable to the* Engliſh *Nation;* 'and *ſhews you very Negligent of the Safety of* 'England, *and of our Proteſtant Neighbours.*

Anſ. 16. If the Treaty of Partition occaſion'd the King of *Spain*'s Will, as both Lords and Commons agreed it did, it was certainly Fatal to *Europe*, that is in Danger of loſing its Liberties by it: And ſince that Treaty gave a ſufficient Pretence to *France* to keep ſo many Troops on the Frontiers of *Spain*, it was not in their Power, who had no ſtanding Forces ready, to obſtruct it at that Juncture. Sending Ten Thou-

ſand Men to the *Dutch* in leſs than a Months Time, is no Sign of our Deſerting our Confederates; or Voting to pull down the Exorbitant Greatneſs of *France*, a Token of our Negligence of the Safety of *England*, or our Proteſtant Neighbours.

17. 'VIII. *Ordering immediate Hearings to trifling Petitions, to pleaſe Parties in Elections; and* 'Poſtpone *the Petition of a Widow for the Blood of* 'her *Murthered Daughter, without giving it a read-* 'ing; *is an Illegal delay of Juſtice, Diſhonourable* 'to *the Publick Juſtice of the Nation.*

Anſ. 17. The Widow had had Juſtice done by a Lawful Inqueſt after the Cauſe of her Daughter's Death, and Mr. *Cooper* had acquitted himſelf ſo Honourably at his Trial at *Hertford*, that they muſt have been very Unjuſt to that Worthy Gentleman, under a Pretence of doing Juſtice to an Enthuſiaſtick Woman.

18. 'IX. *Addreſſing the King to diſplace his* 'Friends *upon bare Surmiſes, before any Legal* 'Trial *or Article prov'd, is Illegal; an Inverting* 'the *Law, and making Execution go before Judg-* 'ment; *contrary to the true Senſe of the Law, which* 'eſteems *every Man a good Man till ſomething ap-* 'pears *to the contrary.*

Anſ. 18. We need go no further for a Preſident than King *Charles* II's Reign; where, when Sir *W. Williams* was Speaker, ſeveral Privy Counſellors, amongſt the reſt Sir *Edward Seymour*, was deſir'd to be remov'd from His Majeſties Councils and Preſence before any Trial; and ſure *Legion* has a Reſpect for the Memory of that Parliament.

19. 'X. *Delaying Proceedings upon Capital Im-* 'peachments, *to blaſt the Reputation of the Perſons,* 'with-

'*without proving the Fact, is Illegal and Oppreſ-*
'*ſive, Deſtructive of the Liberty of* Engliſhmen, *a*
'*Delay of Juſtice, and a Reproach to Parliaments.*

Anſ. 19. The Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons Non-appearance at the Bar of the Lords, in order to try the Impeach'd Lords, was not to delay Juſtice, but only to ſhew they would not give up thoſe Rights their Anceſtors had left 'em, without adjuſting Preliminaries, in order to ſecure Parliamentary Prerogatives.

20. 'XI. *Suffering ſawcy and indecent Re-*
'*proaches upon His Majeſties Perſon to be pub-*
'*lickly made in your Houſe; particularly by that*
'*Impudent Scandal of Parliaments,* J---n H--w,
'*without ſhewing ſuch Reſentments as you ought*
'*to do; the ſaid* H--w *ſaying openly,* That His
'Majeſty had made a Felonious Treaty to Rob
'his Neighbours; inſinuating, that the Partition
'Treaty (*which was every way as juſt as blowing*
'*up one Man's Houſe to ſave another*) was a Com-
'bination of the King to Rob the Crown of
'*Spain* of its Due. *This is making a* Billingſgate
'*of the Houſe, and ſetting up to* Bully *your Sove-*
'*raign, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of that*
'*Freedom of Speech which you claim as a Right;*
'*is Scandalous to Parliaments, Undutiful and Un-*
'*mannerly, and a Reproach to the whole Nation.*

Anſ. 20. What Mr. *How* ſaid in the Houſe was in Secretary *V---n*'s and Sir *Charles Hedges* his Preſence; and without doubt thoſe Two Miniſters of State would have made a Motion to have had him call'd to the Bar of the Houſe, had he reflected ſo indecently on their Maſter.

21. 'XII. *Your S---r exacting the Exorbitant*
'*Rate of* 10 l. per Diem *for the V---s, and giving*
'*the Printer Incouragement to raiſe it on the People,*
'*by ſelling them at* 4 d. per *Sheet, is an Illegal and*

Arbi-

'*Arbitrary Exaction, dishonourable to the House, and burthensome to the People.*

Ans. 21. This Paragraph is much of the same Complexion with the other, having altogether as little Truth in it, since the Speaker neither has Ten Pounds *per Diem* for the Votes; nor is it probable, that amidst such weighty Affairs he would descend from his high Character to settle the Price of 'em with his Printer.

22. 'XIII. *Neglecting still to pay the Nation's Debts, Compounding for Interest, and* Postponing 'Petitions, *is Illegal, Dishonourable, and Destructive of the Publick Faith.*

Ans. 22. They ought first to know how the Nation comes to be in Debt, and by whose Means the Money allotted for Publick Uses falls short, that the Debts may be paid in part out of their Estates that have mismanag'd the Publick Funds.

23. 'XIV. *Publickly neglecting the great Work of Reformation of Manners, though often press'd to it by the King, to the great Dishonour of God, and Encouragement of Vice, is a Neglect of your Duty, and an Abuse of the Trust repos'd in you, by God, His Majesty, and the People.*

Ans. 23. The pressing Necessities of the Kingdom would not permit 'em to be more expeditious in promoting a Bill against Immorality and Prophaneness; and they have no sooner enter'd upon it, after the Dispatch of Supplies, *&c.* but it was time for 'em to have a Recess, *&c.*

24. 'XV. *Being Scandalously Vicious your selves, both in your Morals and Religion, Lewd in Life, and Erroneous in Doctrine, having publick Blasphemers, and impudent Deniers of the Divinity of our Saviour among you, and suffering them unreproved*

ved and unpuniſhed, to the infinite Regret of all good Chriſtians, and the juſt Abhorrence of the whole Nation.

Anſ. 24. For a Man that takes the Name of *Legion* upon him, which is that of the Devil, to exclaim againſt Vice, it looks a little ſingular in my Opinion; and I am very well ſatisfied we had no Gentlemen in the laſt Houſe of Commons that deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, though we might have had one in this, had not Mr. *Toland* generouſly reſign'd his Intereſt for the Borough of *Bletchingly*.

25. *The beſt Shift that ever was found yet to help you was by Sir* Humphrey Mackworth, *that you are not to be told your Faults, altho' they are true.*

Forbid it Heaven, that Truth ſhou'd ever be Subjected to Uſurp'd Authority.

And are you the Men who want to be choſen again, who think you deſerve ſo much Favour from the Nation, as to be truſted again with theſe Liberties you betray'd? With what Face can you deſire the People ſhou'd be ſo blind to their own Intereſt?

Anſ. 25. Sir *Humphrey Mackworth* affirm'd nothing but what was juſt and equitable; not meaning that Men in Authority ſhould not be ſuffer'd to know that others had a Knowledge of their Faults; but that Truth is not fitting to be ſpoken at all times; and it's a Diminution to Men in high Poſts to be adviſ'd, or rather ſchool'd, by ſuch deſpicable Creatures as *Kentiſh* Men or *Legion*.

26. *What we have now to ſay, was true of you ſome time ago; but you had ſo fenc'd your ſelves by your Uſurp'd, Unlimited, Diſpenſing Power, and by Sir* Humphrey Mackworth's *new Doctrine, that an honeſt Man could not inform the World what you were,*

were, without the Danger of being abus'd by your Serjeant, and being refus'd the Benefit of the Habeas Corpus *Act, and confin'd in a Garret, during the Arbitrary Pleasure of your House.*

Anſ. 26. The *Habeas Corpus* Act was never deſign'd for the Benefit of thoſe who would ſo highly offend, as to affront a Houſe of Commons; and a dark Hole of a Dungeon, inſtead of a Garret, would have been as good for thoſe who preſum'd to preſcribe to the Legiſlative Part of the Nation, as it is for them that ſide with our impudent Author. That Act was made for the Benefit of the Innocent, and not of the Guilty, ſuch as he is.

27. *But ſince you are Diſſolv'd, and now reduc'd to an Equality with your Fellow Subjects, we think the leaſt we can do, is to let you know, the Freeholders of* England *are ſenſible of your Behaviour; and thoſe who are not, may be inform'd from the following Particulars.*

Anſ. 27. They were Diſſolv'd; but the generality of thoſe he ſpits his Venome at are now ſitting again, which ſhews that his Two Hundred Thouſand *Engliſhmen* are aſham'd of their Party, or thoſe worthy Patriots had a greater number to oppoſe 'em.

28. *You are the Men, who ſitting in the Seats of Council, repreſenting the good People of* England, *veſted with Legiſlative Authority, and having the Liberties and Eſtates of your native Country put into your Hands, miſ-improv'd that unlimited Power, to oppreſs the very People who choſe you to defend them.*

Anſ. 28. If a cautious and wiſe Proviſion for the Defence of the People whom they repreſented could be an Oppreſſion upon 'em, then venemous, ill-natur'd, ungodly *Legion*, by the very

ſame

ſame Rule of Contraries may be call'd a Lover of his Country. Though by the By, if their *Power was unlimited*, that is, uncircumſcrib'd by any Law, how could they act contrary to *Magna Charta*, which is the Law of Laws?

29. *By unjuſtly Impriſoning the Freeholders of* England, *for coming to put you in mind of your Duty, and Oppreſſing ſuch as you had no Power to touch, they being under the immediate Protection of the known Laws.*

Anſ. 29. Every common Juſtice of Peace has the Liberty of Impriſonment; and certainly the Houſe of Commons, who can cauſe thoſe Juſtices of the Peace to be turn'd out *ad Libitum*, may alſo be allow'd the Priviledges which they have the Benefit of.

30. *By partial Proceedings againſt ſuch Perſons as the prevailing Party thought fit to expel, as guilty of Bribery, Wiſely, tho' Unjuſtly, declining the Proceedings againſt others more Guilty, whoſe Aſſiſtance to do Evil you wanted in the Houſe.*

Anſ. 30. Had *Legion* known any to have been more guilty than thoſe who fell under the Cenſure of the Houſe; his Modeſty would not have hindred him from naming them, which is a ſufficient Anſwer to that Paragraph.

31. *By not refuſing to Declare War without Ground, for no Body deſir'd it; but Delaying the Publick Affairs till the Enemy was at the Door,* Flanders *poſſeſt,* Portugal *diſcourag'd and faln off, the* Dutch *beſieg'd, and His Majeſty oblig'd to turn Sollicitor: and to your Shame be it ſpoken, permitted almoſt to beg you to make good the Leagues and Stipulations of his Predeceſſors.*

Anſ. 31. His Majeſty himſelf was ſo ſenſible of the Diligence they had us'd, in enabling him

to be expeditious in making good his Alliances, &c. that he thank'd the House in most obliging Terms at their Prorogation; and assur'd the *Dutch* from his own Royal Mouth, of the good Disposition of His Parliament of *England* to concur with 'em in one another's mutual Defence.

32. *By Impeaching Members of the House of Lords, and shuffling off their Trial, by miserable Shifts, and ridiculous Punctilio's; the End being to blast their Reputation, not prove the Fact, that they might be put out of Places, and your selves put in.*

Ans. 32. Impeachments were always allow'd amongst the Priviledges of Parliament; and they were so desirous to have the Lords brought to their Trial, that they were very earnest for Conferences in, or to regulate the manner of it; and if they stood up in Defence of the Peoples Rights in that of their Priviledges, the People ought to return 'em Thanks, and not call 'em Punctilio's, since if once lost, they are irretrievable.

33. *By Quarrelling with the House of Lords, at a time when Peace at home was the most necessary thing in the World, at the same time the Circumstances being Unjust, and the Management Ridiculous.*

Ans. 33. The Proceeding of both Houses in Relation to that Subject are both in Print, and each of em have given such Reasons for their Non-Compliance with each other, that I shall refer the Reader thither, without making use of any Determination that may serve to blacken either, being not overfond of *Legion*'s Example.

34. You

34. *You are the Men, who since the last Recess have scatter'd your Selves about the Kingdom, to make your Selves Advocates for your own Proceedings; and if possible, to reconcile the People to your Actions, and possess them with a Belief of your Honesty; a certain Sign your Deeds would not speak for themselves, who in all your foolish Discourse take upon you to Vilifie and Reproach the King, Expose his Servants and Ministers, though your Accusation to this House remain unprov'd.*

Ans. 34. *Tom Double* and *Whiglove* will inform us otherwise in *The true Picture of a Modern Whig*; and there we may find Men of a quite contrary Perswasion employed in the very same Practices he taxes them with.

35. *Who so far from giving the People any Hopes that you wou'd recollect your Selves against another Session, and proceed to discharge your Duty, and the Trust repos'd in you, with more Fidelity and Moderation, have filled the Town with your Threatnings of what you wou'd do at your coming together again.*

Ans. 35. Where there are no ill Actions, there is no occasion for Repentance; and to Persevere in Resolutions that have since been approved by their Electors in chusing the Majority of 'em again, is to shew what a value they have for the Sentiments of the People, as well as a Respect for those the Protection of which they are entrusted with.

36. *How you wou'd begin where you left off, with your Disputes against the House of Lords.*

How you wou'd make the King agree to clip the Wings of their Authority, or give him no Money.

How you wou'd enter upon no Business till you had humbled the Lords; that if they insisted on their Priviledges, the blame of the Delays might

lye upon them; and so find a way at one Act to throw your Spleen at the Peers, and at the King together.

Ans. 36. There were no such Three Things; if there had, the Death of the late King, and the Proclamation of his pretended Son, would have poſtpon'd the Execution of 'em. They had Eſtates to loſe, which few of *Legion*'s Acquaintance have got, unleſs they had the Fingering of the Money for the Uſe of the late War; and a *Papiſh* Prince and a *French* Governour would never have reliſhed with 'em, as may be ſeen by their vigorous Reſolutions againſt the pretended Prince of *Wales* in the very beginning of this Seſſion.

37. *You are the Men to whom we owe the many Neutralities of the Princes and Circles of the Empire, and* Italy, *the League of the* Portugueſe *with the* French, *and the* French *King's venturing to acknowledge another King of* England.

Anſ. 37. The Neutralities would have been agreed on in ſpight of our Endeavours to the contrary. The *French* King had been tampering with *Portugal* and other States ever ſince the Peace, had vaſt Armies on Foot, which could not have been oppos'd ſoon enough to hinder his taking Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and if our Parliament had longer Time allow'd 'em for the laſt Seſſion than they had, the Treaty of Partition would have rendred their Endeavours Succeſſleſs. As for *Lewis* the XIV's acknowledging another King of *England*, that is of ſo little Moment, otherwiſe than an Affront to the King and Kingdom, that no one in his Senſes can imagine he can ever be able, or almoſt will endeavour, at ſo hazardous a Point, as to ſettle him in theſe Kingdoms.

38. *Twa*

38. *'Twas the Fears of your being Corrupted by a* French *Party, made our Friends abroad shy of Engaging in the Protestant Interest; and the Hopes of it has on the other hand encourag'd the* French *to insult the Christian World, and bid fair for all the Liberties of* Europe.

Ans. 38. 'Twas some restless People among us that insinuated those Fears amongst 'em; your noble Lampooners, *Poussin*-Setters, and deficient Fund-makers, buzz'd such Apprehensions, in hopes their own ill Actions would be concealed amidst so much Smoke.

39. *'Twas a Creature of your Speaker's, and a fawning Dependant upon the Party, who Scribling for Favour, had the Impudence to affirm in Print,* That Leagues and Confederacies, Allies and Foreign Treaties, were useless and insignificant to *England*; that we were an Island separated from the rest of the World, independant of any Body: And if all the World Leagu'd against us, if we were true to our selves, we need not care. As to our Trade, our Manufactures had the Command of the World, and wou'd force their way, and our Fleet could protect and continue our Trade in spight of all Mankind; and that the Concern we had in the Safety of our Neighbours, was only Pretence to raise Armies to Enslave us at Home.

Ans. 39. That *England* can maintain it self by it self, and in it self, all Writers have hitherto agreed; and unless it were to keep up its Ancient Grandeur, and render our Kings Arbiters of the Peace of *Europe*; unless Treaties between one Nation and others seem'd to oblige us to stand by our Allies for their Preservation, our own could never be much in Danger. Wherefore since that Author is a Favourite of Truths, your intended Reflections on the Speaker turn to his

Ho-

Honour, in that he entertains such for his *Creatures*.

40. *You are the Men that have acted, as if ye believ'd this prepostrous Doctrine, endeavouring to possess the People with Fears and Jealousies of Slavery at Home, under the Protection and Government of the only King in the World, that ever sincerely sought, and effectually restor'd our Freedom.*

Ans. 40. *Legion* is that Fictitious Multitude of Men that would perswade Honest Gentlemen, that they have exchang'd their Ancient Courage for *their* want of Resolution, and would make us believe, that those that would free the King from the Leaches about him, are worse Enemies than those that suck his own and his Peoples Blood, in pillaging his Treasures; but *England* has not Faith enough to give Credit to 'em.

41. *But that we do Justice also to those Gentlemen, who to their utmost oppos'd all your Treacherous Proceedings, before we come more freely to tell you our Minds, we must plainly mark you out, that the Innocent may not suffer with the Guilty.*

Ans. 41. That we may also do real Justice, while others are committing the worst of Crimes under the Pretence of it, we must likewise assert our Right of accusing; and affirm, that those who take the Liberty of defaming the Nation's Representatives,

42. *Such of you (for such as these were among you) who having been purchas'd in former Reigns by Court-Pensions, to assist Arbitrary Princes, join'd with them to Enslave us; selling the Liberties of your Country to Gratifie the Lust of Dominion, and the Projects of Popish Councils.*

Ans.

Anſ. 42. Are, (*Firſt*) Men Born to no Fortunes, or thoſe very ſmall; who by inſinuating themſelves into Great Mens Affections, have been Recommended to the King's Favour to get Eſtates under him.

43. II. *Such of you (who being Poiſon'd with Arbitrary Principles) gave your Conſents to ſubmit all our Laws and Charters to a Diſpenſing Authority in the Crown.*

Anſ. 43. *Secondly*, Have played their Parts to a Miracle; would not let a Grant paſs without asking it for themſelves or their Creatures; telling his Majeſty's Money, like a certain Great Man, who is ſaid to Account with the Soldiers and Seamen over a Gridiron, to their own Advantage, more than their Maſter's, or the People it came from.

44. III. *Such of you as having forgot that the Original of all Right is derived from, and veſted in the People, had Complimented your Native Country out of her Priviledges, and Elevated our Kings with a Divine Right of Government, which neither God, Nature, or the People ever gave them.*

Anſ. 44. *Thirdly*, Have made Parties in former Parliaments to ruin Rich Men, in order to come in for the King's Share of their Eſtates; as in the Caſe of Sir C—— D——, when there were ten times more Abuſes of their own to Account for.

45. IV. *Such who having thus been the Tools of Tyranny in former Reigns, have ſtill deluded the Credulity of the People, and by great Intereſts in ſmall Burroughs, have obtained again to be truſted in Parliament with the Peoples Safety.*

Anſ. 45. *Fourthly*, Have put upon the Credulity of the People, by a ſeeming Concern for the

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Anſ. 45. *Fourthly*, Have put upon the Credulity of the People, by a ſeeming Concern for the

the Publick Welfare, when the Destruction of it in its most sensible Parts, its Nerves and Sinews, its Credit and Wealth, has been their whole Practice and Endeavour.

46. V. *Such of you who having no Estate, nor able to pay your own Debts, should put such a Banter upon the People, as to desire to be Examiners of the Nation's Accounts without a Sallery; as if we did not know that if the Nation did not pay them, some Body else must.*

Ans. 46. *Fifthly*, Have been content with a College-Alms, or a Pleading-Fee, without Estates, without Credit, without Conversation, unless among some that had a more than common Veneration for Scraps of Latin, and Ridicule turn'd into Rhime.

47. VI. *Such of you who brib'd by Foreign Hopes, and* French *Money, expect to make your Fortunes at the Expence of the Nation.*

Ans. 47. *Sixthly*, Have had Gold enough to finger at home of their own Countrymen's, without having Recourse to *French* Money.

48. VII. *Such as are blindly led by the Party, who pursue these deviliſh Designs; whereas they are trusted by their Country, not to Act by the Directions of others, but ought either to be capable of Judging and Acting for the People that chose them, or be sent home in Hanging Sleeves, and a Slabbering Bib.*

Ans. 48. *Seventhly*, Have run away with other Mens Projects, and arrogated the Glory of 'em to themselves, while the poor Projector has neither had the Benefit of his Projection, nor has been made the least Amends for it.

49. VIII.

48. VIII. *Such of you as should ha' been Hang'd at the Revolution for your formerly betraying your Country, and are now, like a true Thief, striving to cut their Throats who sav'd you from the Gallows.*

Ans. 49. *Eighthly*, Have been the chief Advisers of the Treaty of Partition, which has been so fatal to *Europe*, and by which the French King has added the Kingdoms belonging to *Spain* to his other Dominions; and who had been brought to their Trials, had not some Difficulties been unhappily started.

50. IX. *Such of you who cry out of the People of Forty-One, for raising War against, and deposing their Sovereign, but are just Sixty Years after going in the same Steps; and had you the same Prince to do with, wou'd before now ha' brought it to the Sword.*

Ans. 50. *Ninthly*, Have rail'd against Kingly Government, even at a time when they were subsisted by the King's Bounty, frequented Calves-Head Feasts to run down the precious Memory of that Blessed Martyr *Charles* I. and to avoid a Bill of Accompts, in which their own Creatures were not Commissioners, advis'd His Majesty to Dissolve a Parliament which have been Voted *Loyal and Dutiful* by that which is now sitting, which has been a great Delay to Publick Business.

51. *These are the Men which makes the People of* England *give Thanks to God and the King, that has freed them from the Ruin design'd for them by their own Representatives. 'Tis for your Sakes that it came to pass in* England, *which never was heard of before, that the People should have Recourse to the* King *to save them from being undone by the* Parliament.

Ans. 51. These are the Men whom all Well-wishers to their Country desire to be remov'd

from His Majesty's Councils and Presence for ever, and have been Occasions of the Address of the late Parliament, which the King thank'd 'em for, and promis'd to take into His Royal Consideration.

52. *What means all the Language of the Addresses which croud from the extreamest part of the Nation, That whenever it shall please His Majesty to call a New Parliament, they will endeavour to chuse* such and such?

Ans. 52. The Nation has answer'd the Language of their Addresses, by chusing the greatest part of the old Members again, since they are known to be affectionate to His Majesties Person and Government.

53. *Had you not been a Parliament in Being, and your unreasonable and wrong Extended Power formidable, 'tis presum'd the Language of those Addresses would have been for God's sake, and for the Nation's sake, to beseech His Majesty to call a New Parliament, and to promise to chuse Honester Men than they did before.*

Ans. 53. 'Tis to be presum'd from their very Choice, that they would scarce have affronted those Gentlemen, of whose Ability and Fidelity they were so well satisfied, as to return 'em again for their Representatives.

54. *As for all those honest Gentlemen who had the Misfortune to be overpower'd by your Numbers, to be Huff'd, Rally'd, and Bear-beated by the Clamours and Noise of the Multitude; but still to their Power opposed your Wicked Designs, and discharg'd their Duty to their Country; the Grateful Remembrance of their Fidelity will remain in the Hearts of every honest Englishman, and be on every Occasion call'd to mind, and rewarded to them and their Posterity.*

Anſ. 54. It is not our Buſineſs to find fault with any Party of Men in the late Houſe of Commons, but to defend 'em againſt all falſe Accuſers. All the Members of it compos'd but one Houſe, let him make Diviſions of Sects and Parties if he pleaſes; and the Good that has been done by a Majority redounds to the Credit of the whole.

55. *We unanimouſly are of Opinion, that the whole Nation ought to keep a Day of Rejoicing, and Solemn Thankſgiving to God, who has put it into the Heart of His Majeſty once more to ſave this Nation from Deſtruction, by diveſting you of that Power which you ſo viſibly exacted to the Ruin of your Country.*

Anſ. 55. The King and his Honourable Privy-Council has been of a quite contrary Opinion, and appointed a Day of Faſting, in order to beg God's Bleſſing on their Undertakings in this Seſſion of Parliament; and ſince they have the Power once more in their Hands of calling *Legion* and his Aſſociates to an Account, 'tis to be preſum'd, if the Author is to be found out, he'll be forc'd to keep the next 30th of *January* after another manner than a Day of Thankſgiving.

56. *That His Majeſty has liſtned to the Voice of Things, as well as to the Voice of his People; and having a Diſcerning Judgment, has timely Diſcovered your Wicked Deſigns, and timely prevented the Confuſion your Proceedings could have brought upon us.*

Anſ. 56. His Majeſty was ſatisfied things went very well laſt Seſſion, and thank'd 'em for their Care, which could not be more early, ſince they did not begin to ſit till the Month of *February*; but how His Majeſty could liſten to the Voice of Things, that is, how the Com-

mon Occurrences of Life come to have Tongues, I cannot ſo much as Divine.

57. *That His Majeſty has once more put it into the Power of the Engliſh Freeholders to chuſe again, that they may, if poſſible, find Honeſt Gentlemen enough in this Degenerated Nation, who will ſtand up for Religion, and hold the Ballance of the State with that Equality, between every Branch of the Conſtitution, as neither may oppreſs the other; that the whole may be in its full and free Exerciſe, in order to bring more Eaſily and Effectually to paſs that which is the great Original of all Conſtitutions in the World, the Good of the People.*

Anſ. 57. And the Freeholders have acted in Concert with His Majeſties moſt Gracious Thanks which he gave their Repreſentatives at the breaking up of the Parliament, and made Choice of a Majority of 'em once more, as thoſe who Vindicated the Rights of the Commons of *England* the laſt Seſſion; which, if once loſt, had been irretrievable: For certainly they had all Reaſon to imagine that thoſe Gentlemen were Friends to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, whom His Majeſty in His moſt Gracious Speech had return'd His Hearty Thanks to.

58. *If we are ſtill ſo Infatuate and Blind, as not to ſet a Mark of Infamy upon every Man of you. If ſome enſuing Parliament does not by Legal Authority Diſfranchiſe you as* Engliſhmen, *and make you for ever Incapable of being choſen, or of Sitting in the Houſe, as Traitors in an Army are made Incapable to ſerve. If every Borough, City, or Corporation, be not Depriv'd of its Priviledge of chuſing that ſhall ever ſend one of you up again. If every County be not double Tax'd that ſhall chuſe any of you to repreſent them again. Then we deſerve to be betray'd to the end of the Chapter, and*

England

England *will fall unpitied by all the Nations of the World.*

Anſ. 5. If we are ſtill ſo compaſſionate to our Fellow-Subjects, as not to bring State-Offenders to Condign Puniſhment. If we ceaſe to ſtand by them that have ſo generouſly ſtood by us, as the late Parliament. If every Borough, City and County do not reſent unmannerly Reflections on their Repreſentative that have preſerv'd their Ancient Immunities. If *Legion* and his impudent Abettors be not enquir'd after this Seſſion, in order to receive the Rewards of their ſeveral Villanies. Then ſhall we not be only a Reproach to our ſelves, but look little in the Eyes of thoſe that are our Neighbours.

LEGI-

LEGION's Addreſs to His MAJESTY.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

AMong the Throng of your Loyal Subjects, and Obedient Cities, Towns *and* Corporations, *who come to Teſtifie their Reſentment of the Affront put upon Your Majeſty by the* French *King, in acknowledging the Titles of Your Majeſties Kingdoms to a Contemptible Impoſtor, and to make tender of their Humble Duty to Your Majeſty; We Beſeech Your Majeſty to permit the Humble Addreſs of not the feweſt nor meaneſt of your moſt Dutiful Subjects. We humbly Approach your Majeſty in the Names of all the Freeholders of* England, *who Love the Proteſtant Intereſt, and Seek the Proſperity of their Native Country; and tho' we have not had time to take their Hands to this Paper, We preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, that the Hearts of the whole Nation are here repreſented. Such Excepted as will be hereafter Expreſt; becauſe the Sincerity of this Addreſs is ſuch, and the Subſtance of it of ſuch Moment, as no Man can Diſſent from, and remain either a Lover of his Country, or a faith-*

faithful Subject to Your Majesty. We had come to Your Majesty with our Humble Petition, but that we find no room left to Complain, Your Majesty having been always so ready to Redress the Grievances of your People in a Parliamentary way, that We have rather had Cause to fear our Representatives too much of late falling into Parties, and led by Furious Men, or Seperate Interests, shou'd Impose upon Your Goodness, and Injure the People they were sent to Serve, than that any real Grievance of the Nation shou'd not be redress'd, or any needful Laws pass'd by Your Majesty, at the first Request of your People. We cannot but represent to Your Majesty, and humbly Complain, that a Late House of Commons, having with more Freedom than they approv'd of, been told the Illegality of their Proceedings, and Charg'd with the Facts wherein they acted contrary to the Sence and Interest of the People they represented, shou'd instead of rectifying or answering the same, address Your Majesty to take care of, and defend Your self against your People, as if it could be possible Your People of England cou'd entertain any Thoughts to the Prejudice of Your Majesty, who are so justly dear to them. And whereas the Prosperity of this Nation depends upon

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the Unanimous Conjunction both of Hearts and Interest, between Your Majesty and your People, and Your Majesty has fully testified both Your Sense of, and Your Desire to Cultivate, and if possible, to Improve such a Conjunction, We cannot but Express our Sorrow and Disappointment, that it should ever come to pass that an English Parliament should be less careful to preserve it, than consisted with our Safety, or Your Majesties Satisfaction. 'Tis not without a just Concern We have for some time past observ'd, that it has been possible even for so great an Assembly to Err; their Invading the Rights of the People who they were chosen to Defend, by Imprisoning such Gentlemen as by humble Petition, according to Law, put them in Mind of their Duty; and by Addressing Your Majesty to put them out of your Favour and Commission in the Countries where they were severally useful to Your Majesty and the Nation; their Evading the Prosecution of Persons of Honour, whom they had Impeach'd of Crimes they did not think fit to prove; their untimely and inconsistent Trifling with the House of Lords; their unreasonable Delays in paying the Just Debts of the Nation; their Backwardness in assisting our Protestant Neighbours, ready

dy to be Insulted by the French; the Partiality of their Proceedings in several particular Cases among themselves: These, and the like Miscarriages, have often fill'd the Hearts of Your most Dutiful Subjects with Trouble, to see those Gentlemen we sent up as our Representatives, so ill pursuing the great End of Assembling in Parliament, viz. The Service and Benefit of Your Majesty, and their Country. Your Majesty in Your Great Wisdom, We doubt not, had been fully satisfied, that wherein our Representatives have been wanting in their Duty to Your Majesty in their Care of the Protestant Religion, and Your Majesties Allies; so far they have acted contrary to the General Sense of Us Your Majesties Most Dutiful Subjects, the Freeholders of England, who chose them, and have Betray'd the Trust repos'd in them by their Country. Your Majesty has sufficiently Express'd in all the Actions of Your Glorious Life, Your Value for, and Resolution to Maintain the English Constitution; and We acknowledge the Freedom We now enjoy, is owing to the happy Conduct of Your Majesty, in rescuing us from those who would have Betray'd us and our Liberties to the Power of French and Popish Councils. And 'tis to our great

Sorrow, that We observe some of those very Instruments of Tyranny, have found Ways to be trusted again with the Liberties of their Country; not doubting but 'tis by their restless Contrivances, that many of the Gentlemen of that House have been Deluded, and Blindly led, under specious Pretences of Liberty, to Embroil us in Civil Heats and Disorders. Your Majesty (more than any of your late Predecessors) has appear'd fully satisfied with the constant Affections of Your Subjects; and have therefore Graciously granted them Constant and Uninterrupted Assemblies of Parliaments; and your People have on all Occasions testified their Zeal for Your Service, Loyalty to Your Person, and their Willingness to supply Your Majesty with all Needful Sums, for the Support of Your Glorious Designs; firmly believing (as they have always found) that Your Majesty was ever intirely in the common Interest, and a true Defender of the Liberty of Your People; and tho' to our Unspeakable Grief, Your Majesty has not been so well serv'd, nor the Ends of the Nation so well answer'd by our late Representatives; yet We humbly Beseech Your Majesty not to entertain from thence any Resentments against either Parliaments in

general; which Your Majesty has so often declar'd to be the Safety and Glory of the English *Constitution, or against Your Loyal and Loving Subjects (the Good People of* England*) in particular. And We take Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we cannot Entertain any Fears that Your Majesty shou'd decline Your Affections to Parliaments in general, in that Your Majesty has thought fit to give us an Opportunity to Elect again another Representative, which We hope shall more fully answer the great Ends for which they are Chosen. Wherefore from our Deep Sense of Your Majesties great Care, to preserve the Affections of Your Loyal Subjects, and to prevent all Interruptions it may meet with from the private Designs of our Enemies; We come to present Your Majesty with our Humble and Unfeigned Thanks for Your late Proclamation for the Dissolution of the Parliament; and for Your Gracious Intentions therein declar'd for the speedy Calling another. Nor can We forget to give Your Majesty our most humble Thanks, and grateful Acknowledgments, even for the very Words of Your said Proclamation; wherein Your Majesty is pleased to take Notice of the true Intent and Meaning o*

the repeated Addresses of Your People: Who coming with Hearts full of Resentment, at the Insolence of Your Majesties Enemies, and the Indignity Offered Your Person, in Fostering and Acknowledging a Scandalous and Ridiculous Pretender to Your Majesties Rightful Dominions, cannot refrain expressing their Just Fears, that the late House of Commons would fail in their Duty to Your Majesty and the Nation; by assuring Your Majesty what Care they would take, to send up such Men as should fully answer the Expectations of all Good People, if Your Majesty would be Graciously pleased to give them an Opportunity, by Calling a new Parliament. And we humbly thank Your Majesty for that (by your Gracious Proclamation) you have confirm'd what the Constitution of England, *the Reason and Nature of the Thing, and all Impartial Men have allow'd, that 'tis most reasonable, Your Majesties concurring the Freeholders of* England *should have an Opportunity of a new Choice given them when they find Cause, in order to Chuse such Men as are more likely to bring to pass the Just and Pious Intentions of the Nation. And because it may seem a new thing in* England, *for the People to thank their King for dissolving the Parliament; We humbly crave*

Leave

ve to assure Your Majesty, that nothing
d have led us to such a proceeding, but
Satisfaction of having an Opportunity
into our Hands, of sending up such
resentatives to attend Your Majesty in
rliament, as may with unshaken Fidelity
your Majesty, and unbyast Regard to the
erest of their Native Country, proceed
the weighty Matters Your Majesty shall
before them, with that Unanimity of
ncil, and Vigour in Resolution, as is
essary at this Juncture, to encourage
Protestant Confederacy Abroad, secure
Peace and Tranquility of Europe,
uce the Exorbitant Power of our Ene-
s, compleat Your Majesties Just and
rious Designs, and defend our Com-
rce in the World. And We further hum-
assure Your Majesty, that if ever a Par-
nent (which God forbid) should proceed
trary to these Just and Reasonable Ends,
y must be acted by some Ill Agents, con-
ry to the Sence of their Country, their
ty to Your Majesty, and the honest Inten-
ns of us Your Majesties Obedient Sub-
s who chuse them. And if ever that
happy Time should come again, and as
en as it shall so happen, Your Majesty
ll Infinitely Engage the Hearts and Af-
tions of all Your honest Protestant Sub-

jects,

jects, by giving them Oppportunity to sho
their Resentments, by Chusing Men o
more honesty in their Rooms. So shall th
Peace and Tranquility of these Nations be
preserved; the Glory of Your Majesties
Reign encreased; the Enemies of our Hap
pines's be defeated; Our Protestant Neigh-
bours, Your Majesties Allies, be assisted and
encouraged; Our Religion, Liberty, and
Trade secured; and Your Majesties Sa-
tisfaction compleated, to the Glory of God,
and the Infinite Comfort of all those who
Wish and Pray for the Prosperity of Your
Majesty and Old England.

A Lover of the Dignity of Parliaments Addreſs to thoſe Members of the late Parliament that are again Choſen in this.

Gentlemen,

SInce *Legion* has taken the Liberty of Addreſſing the King, and making a Preſent of a long Harangue to his Majeſty, as a Tender of his Thanks for your late Diſſolution; permit me, amidſt the Univerſal Joy of the *Real* Good People of *England*, to Congratulate your Happy Return to the City, with the ſame Characters with which you left it.

Your Electors have ſufficiently ſhewn their Approbation of what you did then in Defence of their Rights and Priveledges, by the Choice of you again at this Criſis, when the Eyes of all *Europe* are waiting for the Reſult of your preſent Conſultations, and have expreſs'd their Thanks to you in ſuch a manner, as only Actions, not Words, can reach.

It is but Juſt therefore, that thoſe who are for Unanimity, ſhould diſtinguiſh themſelves from Publick Incendiaries; and thoſe who are for Peace within our ſelves, ſhould be ſeparated from thoſe who are for Civil Diſſentions.

Give us leave therefore, after the Tender of our humbleſt and heartieſt Acknowledgments for your Preſervation of the People's Rights, in that of the Dignity of Parliaments, to Beſeech you to make Inqueſt after thoſe, who not only Rob you of the Honours which in Juſtice are due to you, but the Publick of thoſe Millions which have been ſo freely given for the Support of the Govern-

ment,

ments, that publick Offenders may suffer publick Punishment, and *Legion*, and the rest of his Seditious and Factious Brethren, may fall under your Displeasure.

Otherwise, Sedition, if once permitted, may take its Loose, Scandal against Governors will be as Current as the Coin of the Nation, and *Kent* may return again from a Sense of her Duty which she has shewn of late Elections, to her former Arrogance and Presumption.

You are entrusted with our All, have our Lives, Fortunes, and Liberties again in your Hands, are advanc'd to the highest Places of Trust that can be given; and it is humbly hoped you have that Value for the People that made Choice of you, as to preserve the Dignity they have invested you with, to make those a publick Example that strike at the Root of it, and deliver it to us at the breaking up of this Parliament, to be conferr'd on you again at the Meeting of another.

FINIS.